

## APPENDICES

banks, etc.) and of the big enterprises of the national bourgeoisie and b."?  
landlords.

3. The repudiation of State debts, and the liquidation of an kind of

control over the country on the part of imperialism.

4. The introduction of the 8-hour working day and the stamping out of semi-slave-like conditions of labour.

5. The arming of the workers and peasants and the conversion of the army into a workers' and peasants' militia.

6. The establishment of the Soviet power of the workers, peasant\* and soldiers, in place of the class rule of the big landlords and or the churil.

The central place in Communist agitation must be occupied by the

of a workers' and peasants' government, in contradistinction to the so-called

"revolutionary" governments of the military dictatorship of the petty bourgeoisie.

The fundamental pre-requisite for the success of the whole revolutionary movement in these countries lies in the ideological and organisational

strengthening of the Communist Parties and in their connection with the toiling masses and with the mass organisations. The Communist Parties

must unceasingly strive for the organisation of the industrial workers into class trade unions, especially the workers in big enterprises owned by Imperialism, for the raising of the level of their political and class-consciousness

and for the eradication of reformist, anarcho-syndicalist and corporate ideology. At the same time it is necessary to organise the peasants, tenant farmers and cultivators, into peasant unions.

It is necessary to assist the extension of sections of the League Against Imperialism, in which Communist fractions must carry on work. Very important

is the closest possible mutual co-operation between all the revolutionary mass organisations of workers and peasants, and primarily of the Communist Parties, in the countries of Latin America and their connection with the corresponding international organisations and also with the revolutionary proletariat in the United States.

41. The immediate tasks of the Communist Parties of the imperialist countries in the colonial question bear a three-fold character. In the first place, the establishment of regular connections between

the Communist  
Parties and the revolutionary trade union organisations of  
the Imperialist  
centres, on the one hand, and the corresponding  
revolutionary organisa-  
tions of the colonies, on the other hand. The connections  
hitherto established  
between the Communist Parties of the imperialist centres  
and the revolu-  
tionary organisations of the corresponding colonial  
countries, with the ex-  
ception of a few cases, cannot be regarded as adequate.  
This fact can onX  
in part be explained by objective difficulties. It is  
necessary to recognise  
that so far not all the Parties in the Communist  
International have fully  
understood the decisive significance of the establishment  
of close regular

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